

[1]岳平,牛生杰,沈建国,等.一次特强沙尘暴的微气象要素及PM10观测分析[J].自然灾害学报,2009,01:118-123.

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# 一次特强沙尘暴的微气象要素及PM10观测分析 [\(PDF\)](#)

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Title: Observation and analysis of micro meteorology parameters and PM10 for an ultra strong dust-storm

作者: 岳平<sup>1; 2; 3</sup>; 牛生杰<sup>2</sup>; 沈建国<sup>4</sup>; 葛增平<sup>4</sup>

1. 中国气象局兰州干旱气象研究所甘肃省干旱气候变化与减灾重点实验室/中国气象局干旱气候变化与减灾重点开放实验室,甘肃 兰州, 730020;
2. 南京信息工程大学, 江苏 南京 210044;
3. 张掖国家气候观象台, 甘肃 张掖 735000;
4. 内蒙古自治区气象局, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010051

Author(s): YUE Ping<sup>1; 2; 3</sup>; NIU Sheng-jie<sup>2</sup>; SHEN Jian-guo<sup>4</sup>; GE Zeng-ping<sup>4</sup>

1. Key Laboratory of Arid Climatic Changing and Reducing Disaster of Gansu Province/Opening Key Laboratory of Arid Climatic Changing and Reducing Disaster of CMA, Institute of Arid Meteorology, China Meteorological Administration, Lanzhou 730020, China;

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摘要: 利用相关监测资料,对2006年3月9日特强沙尘暴过程近地层微气象要素变化特征及其与沙尘暴强度之间的关系进行了分析;同时分析了特强沙尘暴过程中PM10的变化特征.结果表明,地面蒙古气旋是形成这次特强沙尘暴的主要原因,沙尘暴过程中近地层微气象要素的变化特征与气旋的位置和强度有关;温、压、湿和风速变化均与沙尘暴的强度密切相关;PM10与沙尘暴的强度之间有很好的对应关系,特强沙尘暴时段PM10最大值超过140mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Abstract: Using automatic weather station and China and South Korea's cooperative sandstorm monitoring system in Zhurihe weather station in the middle region of Inner Mongolia, meteorological parameters and other data were observed in this region. The relationship between the micro meteorological parameters near earth and the intensity of dust-storm on March 9, 2006 were analyzed. At the same time, the characteristic of PM10 were also analyzed for the dust storm by utilizing China and South Korea's cooperative sandstorm monitoring system data. The results show that the Mongolian cyclone is the main reason to form the ultra strong storm; the variations of the micro meteorological parameters of near earth

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during the ultra strong stormre late to position and intensity of the cyclone; Temperature, pressure, humidity and the wind speed are closely related to intensity of the sandstorm; PM10 and intensity of sandstorm have good corresponding relation each other, and the highest PM10 value exceed 140 mg/m<sup>3</sup> when the storm is in its most violent interval.

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作者简介:岳平(1974- ),男,工程师,博士生,主要从事沙尘天气与沙尘暴研究.E-mail:jqyueping@126.com

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